

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, NOVEMBER 14.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace. Temperature, Max. 79; Min. 72. Weather, fair to cloudy.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.4375c; Per Ton, \$68.75. 88 Analysis Beets 8s 1½d; Per Ton, \$74.80.

ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1856

VOL. XLII, NO. 7261.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ECHOES FROM THE MOHONK CONFERENCE

Professor Hosmer Advocates--Portuguese or Chinese Labor for Hawaii--Chinese Minister Hopeful.

The Springfield Republican of Oct. 20, has the following from the Mohonk Conference:

Hawaii had warm friends among the speakers, and in the audience last evening. Prof. Frank A. Hosmer of Amherst, but lately president of Oahu College, Honolulu, and a member of the council under the Hawaiian provisional government, discussed "Conditions and Needs in Hawaii Today." Gorham D. Gilman of Boston, for 20 years a business man in Honolulu, and later Hawaiian consul-general for New England, presented a paper on "The Labor Question in Hawaii," which was read by Dr. Douglas P. Birnie of Rye, N. Y. Prof. Charles H. Hitchcock of Dartmouth college, who has visited the islands and resided there for a considerable time, spoke on "The Situation in Hawaii," and Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder, a representative of the American missionary association in Hawaii, and editor of the Friend of Honolulu, gave the closing address. Prof. Hosmer said in his address:

Unlike Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, the Hawaiian islands came into the Union by the free will and request of the thinking citizens of the group and Hawaii is today an integral part of the Union, a regularly organized territory. The United States coasting and shipping laws work hardship in that only vessels sailing under the American flag can carry passengers or freight from one American port to another—a regulation adapted to the mainland, of course, but largely reducing for us means of communication with the coast, there being at the present time only five steamships in the passenger trade between Honolulu and San Francisco. The application of these laws is turning away tourists from the island and diverting trade from California to British Columbia.

The public spirit of the territory has been shown in that when the federal government failed to provide adequate lighthouse service, the local government has maintained lights at its own expense and in addition during the last four years over \$130,000 has been expended by the territory for dredging and enlarging the harbor of Honolulu. The lighthouses have within the year been taken over by the federal government and the service is improved and an appropriation has been made for increasing the depth of Honolulu harbor, but the harbor at Hilo, the only possible harbor on the large island of Hawaii, is still in urgent need of a breakwater to render it safe to shipping. Again the Honolulu chamber of commerce calls attention to the fact that it is now time to take sanitary precautions in Hawaiian ports, preparatory to the opening of the Panama canal.

With the exception of the Portuguese, the supply of whom is no longer available, white laborers are found to be unfitted for tropical field work. White men cannot and will not stand the work in the cane fields. Some relief to the labor situation should be given at once. Gov. Carter therefore suggests that it would be of great advantage to the agricultural interests of these islands if the United States immigration laws could be so amended as to permit the assisting of a desirable class of Portuguese laborers from the Azores or neighboring islands, or if there could be a modification of the Chinese exclusion act permitting the immigration to these islands of a limited number of Chinese agricultural laborers, such laborers to be restricted to agricultural labor and domestic service.

Even with Chinese laborers the islands cannot rival Louisiana because the long distance from the market adds heavy cost of transportation to the expense of production. The recent Chinese boycott of American goods calls public attention to the dissatisfaction of the Chinese government with the present exclusion laws and touches the interests of the cotton planters of the South, and merchants of the Pacific coast and throughout the country. I am informed on high authority, no less than that of the Chinese minister himself, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, that the Chinese government while demanding respectful treatment of the upper classes of Chinese visiting this country and while acquiescing in the exclusion of the coolie class from the mainland and even the Philippines, is willing to compromise on the admission of Chinese laborers to Hawaii and that this request is incorporated in the proposed new treaty with the United States government. The granting by Congress of this request will satisfy the Chinese government, cause no injury to American labor, and save the labor situation in the Hawaiian islands.

Prof. Hitchcock spoke in part as follows:

The dominant classes in Hawaii are, of course, the Europeans and Americans, and their capabilities are fully equal to those of their relatives in Europe and America. Their wealth is obtained by close attention to the business of manufacturing cane sugar. The magnitude of the industry may be understood by the statistics of the value of all the exports in 1904, 96 per cent of which were of sugar. Naturally the business men of the islands do not take kindly to the suggestions emanating from Washington that less attention be paid to sugar, and that other industries be fostered. The maintenance of the sugar industry develops conditions that create discussions both in Congress and in the community. The planters seek for cheap labor. They have tried several nationalities of laborers, and their preference is for the Chinese, but the laws of the United States forbid the importation of laborers of that nationality and efforts are being made to remove the prohibition. The Hawaiian planters are entitled to the privilege of choosing their business. The government should not discriminate against the sugar industry. In order to carry on their chosen industry economically, the sugar corporations ask that they may be allowed to employ newly imported Chinese coolies. Another drawback to the prosperity of all the industries is the provision that freight and passengers cannot be carried

(Continued on Page 8.)



PROF. F. A. HOSMER, FORMERLY PRESIDENT OF OAHU COLLEGE.

PERSONAL PROMOTION

How California Can Be Worked for Tourists.

A Honolulu resident who recently returned from a visit to Southern California states that people here need not fear for amusements for tourists who visit the islands. He states that many cities in California do not pretend to offer so many amusements as does Honolulu, except in the way of theatricals.

As to the latter feature the gentleman states that most of the people visiting in Southern California, are those who are generally surfeited with theatricals, and are not likely to feel sorry because Honolulu does not have a theater running every month in the year.

Many tourists in California have barely heard of Hawaii. It is a group of islands of which they may have but a hazy recollection of having heard about, and that is all. Given the proper information, these people, generally of ample means, would undoubtedly be glad to extend their trip to Honolulu. The fare is no object, for in many instances they would prefer paying the extra prices asked if they can but obtain the best accommodations on any steamer.

But the hotels do not generally have the information about the islands necessary to encourage a traveler to extend his trip to the islands, or if they have the information, the hotel men are chary about giving it out. This gentleman states that although much literature about Hawaii has been sent to California cities where easterners gather by thousands, yet it is seldom to be found. He looked for some literature on Hawaii in the information racks of a couple of hotels in a certain Southern California city, but found none. It had been gobbled up. A gentleman asked for information as to steamer sailings, but not possessing it exactly, he wrote to San Francisco to obtain the same.

A suggestion was made that if the Promotion Committee had printed a couple of months ahead the schedule of steamship sailings for Honolulu from San Francisco in large type and sent these to hotels they might answer queries to some extent.

A suggestion made by this same resident is to the effect that the best promotion committees are the people who go from here to the Coast and East. Whenever people about hotels find a Honolulu man or woman registered they generally find some way to become acquainted in order to ask questions.

The suggestion is made that, if Honolulu would care to send a couple of young ladies under a chaperon to Southern California hotels, without their business being known even to the hotel managers and proprietors, they would be the best sort of promotion.

PLENTY OF PREMIUMS

Many Prizes Offered for the Choicest Chickens.

A general meeting of the Hawaiian Poultry Association was held last night in the office of Will E. Fisher, a large number of members being present.

T. J. King officiated as chairman and after Secretary St. C. Sayres had read the minutes of the last meeting, J. H. Craig reported on behalf of the Exhibition Committee.

The details of the coming show are being rapidly arranged and there are plenty of special premiums and a very number of members being present.

The following new members were declared elected: S. G. Wilder, A. F. Clarke, Jason Andrade, Albert Waterhouse, J. D. Paris.

Applications for membership were received from August Ahrens, Clarence McFarlane, Eben Low, Ray B. Reedy, R. H. P. Lishman, A. T. Brock and Messrs. Krause and Arneemann.

Will E. Fisher read the list of premiums which have already been promised by the local merchants and the recital was listened to with bated breath by those present. All manner of things are presented for the winning, from a week's shaving to a Gladstone bag. Cigars there are by the hundred, board for a week at Nolte's and the Union Grill, wet goods and dry goods make an imposing array and one enterprising journal has offered a year's subscription to the person pleading guilty to owning the homeliest fowl in the show.

The secretary read a communication from T. E. Orr, secretary and treasurer of the American Poultry Association, acknowledging receipt of a letter from St. C. Sayres, asking for information as to membership in the association and stating that the local association is eligible for membership with the mainland body.

It was decided to forward an application for life membership in the American Poultry Association, together with \$10 membership fee, at once.

The secretary announced that entry blanks had been sent to the other islands and that Honolulu and Oahu would be attended to in this respect in the immediate future.

It was decided to leave the number of the judges to the discretion of the Exhibition Committee.

The committees extant. Such young women would naturally have to be of a class to uphold a certain social standard which would appeal to those about them. Their social standing would have to be such that they would find themselves mingling on a social footing with the guests with whom they came in contact.

ARMENIANS MURDERED

Barron Gets After Lawson--Russian Crisis Not Over--French Workmen Strike.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

TIFLIS, November 15.—It is reported that seven hundred Armenians have been massacred by four hundred Tartars who afterwards plundered and burned their property.

GOV. ODELL SMIRCHED WITH EQUITABLE MUD

NEW YORK, November 15.—James H. Hyde, the deposed President of the Equitable Life Insurance Co., stated on the witness stand yesterday during the progress of the insurance investigation, that the Equitable paid Odell seventy-five thousand dollars for services rendered in promoting the shipbuilding deal.

RUSSIAN WORKMEN SUSPICIOUS.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 15.—Owing to the delay in putting reforms into operation, the workmen have decided upon a general strike tomorrow. The Agrarian troubles continue in the central provinces.

TRYING TO CURB LAWSON.

BOSTON, November 15.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Thomas Lawson of "Frenzied Finance" fame on the charge of criminal libel. The complaint was sworn to by Barron.

GREAT NAVAL INVENTOR DIES.

LONDON, November 15.—Whitehead, the inventor of the torpedo, is dead.

DISAFFECTION SPREADS TO FRANCE.

PARIS, November 15.—One-third of the entire force employed at the government arsenal have gone out on a strike. The situation in Toulon is serious.

TAKE JUSTICE IN THEIR OWN HANDS.

WARSAW, November 15.—Peasants here killed eleven thieves and injured twenty more.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—It is claimed that the wreck of the steamer Rio de Janeiro has been found near Mile Rock.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14.—A protest against the proposition of freight legislation has been made to the President by a delegation representing organized railroad employes. This protest is a detail in the fight of the railroads against the President's program for Federal control of freight rates.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14.—It is alleged that 7000 Polish prisoners have been jailed at Warsaw.

LONDON, November 14.—The steamer Bavaria has been lost. The captain and fourteen men are missing.

NORFOLK, November 14.—Secretary of War Taft has arrived here.

PARIS, November 14.—A strike of government employes at the dock yards has begun.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14.—The Emperor and his court will not come to the capital this winter owing to the unsettled state of affairs.

VLADIVOSTOK, November 14.—Rioting continues in this city. Fires have been set by the mobs.

BEAR BACK FROM ARCTIC.

The revenue cutter Bear, under command of Captain Hamlet, has arrived from a cruise into the Arctic, where for several weeks during the summer she was engaged in breaking up the illicit traffic in liquor between the white men and the Indians, and in meting out punishment to Americans who had betrayed the natives in other ways. In many instances trials were held aboard the Bear, with Captain Hamlet sitting as judge. With him were associated Assistant United States District Attorney W. N. Landers, United States Marshal Hugh Lee and an interpreter, all from Nome, who made the cruise to more northerly points on the Bear.

While the whisky traffic among the natives was bad, resulting in one instance in two murders among the Indians, the immorality of whalers who trafficked in young native girls was a source of trouble, and warrants were issued for various men who had lured native girls from their homes. It is reported that Captain Newth of the whaling steamer Jeanette is charged with kidnapping a young girl from her people, but he could not be apprehended because of his vessel being frozen in for the winter in the Arctic.

—Chronicle.